

following species: *Rosa* "Silver Moon" (a garden hybrid), *Dendrobium atroviolaceum* (New Guinea), *Centradenia floribunda* (Mexico and Central America), *Piaropus azureus* (Tropical America), *Solidago altissima* (Eastern United States), *Pentapterygium serpens* (Eastern Himalayan Region), *Freylinia lanceolata* (Southern Africa), *Anneslia Tweediei* (South America), *Crassula quadrifida* (Cape of Good Hope), *Aster cordifolius* (Eastern United States and Canada).—J. M. C.

**Redwood distribution.**—Investigating the factors limiting the distribution of *Sequoia sempervirens* in California, COOPER<sup>37</sup> has made measurements of rainfall at a considerable number of stations in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and has obtained evidence that heavy winter precipitation is necessary for the development of redwood forest. He also shows that this rainfall in itself is effective only when accompanied by abundant summer fog. In making the rainfall studies a type of rain gauge was used that makes possible the summation of precipitation for long periods.—GEO. D. FULLER.

**Algae of Devils Lake.**—MOORE<sup>38</sup> has published a preliminary list of the algae of Devils Lake, North Dakota, the chief point of interest being the alkaline character of the water, which has gradually increased with the diminishing size of the lake. All of the algae in the list were collected during August 1915, and comprise 47 species (29 Myxophyceae and 18 Chlorophyceae). No new genera or species were found, and all of the species were absolutely typical, with no indication of any effect of unusual environment.—J. M. C.

**North American Flora.**—The third part of volume 21 includes the Allioniaceae (Chenopodiales) by STANDLEY. He defines 182 species in 26 genera, the large genera being *Abronia* (28), *Boerhaavia* (25), and *Allionia* (25). The new species are only 9 in number, but the author's name is associated with 71 additional species and with 5 genera.—J. M. C.

**Soil toxins.**—By very simple experiments PICKERING<sup>39</sup> demonstrates the effect of one plant on another through toxins. The simple technique and striking nature of the results are such as to suggest that similar experiments be introduced into all our laboratories.—GEO. D. FULLER.

<sup>37</sup> COOPER, W. S., Redwoods, rainfall and fog. *Plant World* 20:179-189. 1917.

<sup>38</sup> MOORE, GEORGE T., Algological notes. II. Preliminary list of algae in Devils Lake, North Dakota. *Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard.* 4:293-303. 1917.

<sup>39</sup> PICKERING, SPENCER, The effect of one plant on another. *Ann. Botany* 31:181-187. 1917.